IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New Yest, sociols in hereby given to all present having claims against WILLIAM ROBERTSON, leterone having claims against WILLIAM ROBERTSON, leterone having claims against WILLIAM ROBERTSON, leterone having claims against the same with the Kity of New York, as the first hereof to the substrict, in the City of New York, on or RBENCK, its. 188 Wester, in the City of New York, the first horse third day of April act. — Dated New York, the first horse the third day of April act. — Dated New York, the first horse of October, 1857.

DE Jan Son F. Exceutor.

IN PUBSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York notice is hereby given to all per-notes having dates against SAMUELA WATERS it to of the City of his a sgaint SAMUELA WATERS it to of the City of his a theories at the lace of Wallace E. Callwell, hereof wall street in the City of New York, on or before the lace of Wall street in the City of New York, on or before the hand sy of April next — Dated New York, the first day of Oc-

of lanen.F GRORGE WATERS, Administrator. IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all percess having claims against PRISCILLA BRADWORD, has of the City of New-York deceased to present the new with we chern thereof to the Subcriber, at his residence, New AB-nest, in the City of New-York the 23d days of Subcriber, 1877.

Burch next Dated New-York the 23d days of Subcriber, 1877.

CHAS H REDMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased to present the same with vouchers they of New York, deceased to present the same with vouchers at the place of benines, No. 281 and thereof te the unberiler, at his place of benines, No. 281 and they of New York, on or before the chieflest day of Newshor at Lander New York, the 7th thriftieth day of Newshor and PREDERICK TRACY, Executor.

1972 hydraphys.

NOTICE of ASSIGNMENT —Notice is hereby given that JAMES 8 STERLING of the City of Treaton, like we Jercy, bath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his cetate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the did creditors must exhibit their respective claims under eath or mid credites a must exhibit their respective claims under oath of irmation within three months from this date.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 25, 1897. JOHN K. SMITH.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.-RICH-AAD FIELD, JOHN J, MERRITT, DANIEL CARR, IR. CHARLES M FIELD and JOHN J. MORRIS against JONATHAN L. FIERCE.—Summons for money demand on contact (Com. not ser.)—To the said defendant: You are hereby nommoned and required to answer the complaint in this softon, which will be filed in the office of the Cents of the County of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the set complaint on the control of the control of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the set complaint of the control of the Cents of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the set complaint of the New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the set complaint of the New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the set of the Cents of the Cent County of New York, at the City Hall in the second plaint of the and to serve a copy of your answer to the second plaint of the subscriber, at his office, No. stay, at Wall street, New York, within twenty days after the York, within twenty days after the you, exclusive of the first of such your and the young for the said complaint within the next one butter and one butter and a year on dollars and forty seven cents. With interest from the said one butter and a year on dollars and forty seven the state on the said one butter and the seven best due to cot of this after Dated Bt.

Oct. 14, 1877. A. H. DANA, Plaintiffe Attorney.

BUPREME COURT.—HORACE
WING NATHANIEL F. MILLER, and HENRY
Leging DAVID THOMAS and EDWARD DOBset)—To she defendant EDWARD DOLGON, shows named:
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-one hundred and seventy-four dollars and five cents and interest thereon from the 14th day of September, 1837, besides the costs of this action.

—Deted New York Sept 14, 1837.

BARNEY, HUMPHREY & BUTLER,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled soliton was slied in the fiee of the Clerk of the City and Gounty of New-York afore-ide, on the 17th day of September, 1857.

BARNEY, HUMPHREY & BUTLER, SUPREME COURT-COUNTY of RICH-

OUPRE ME COURT—COUNTY of RICH-MOND.—OLIVER R LEE, Plaintiff, against SIMON P. CONDE and MINERVA, his wife, Defendants —Summons — For Reiser—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the effice of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the town of Richmond, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, in his office, No. 224 Pearl-st, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 12, 1857.

FRANCIS S. HOFFMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was daily fined in

The complaint in the above entitled action was daily fit the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, on the 19th of August, 1827. FRANCIS S HOFFMAN. all law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorn

New-York Daily Tribune THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

NO NEWS FROM INDIA.

CANTON TO BE BLOCKADED.

New Complication in Turkey.

The U. S. steamship Vanderbilt, Capt. E. Higgins serived at this port on Thursday morning, with French and Erglish advices to the 3d inst., which are three days later taan those received by the Atlantic on Monday. The mail steamer Arago, from New-York arrived off Cowes on the evening of the 3d, and proceeded on

The Calcutta letters and papers, giving full details of the intelligence previously to hand, had reached England.

The Emperor of the French left Stuttge 29th ult , on his return to France.

The Emperors of Prussia and Austria met at Wiemar on the 1st of October. The King of Saxony had not

then arrived. It is reported in Paris that the Isle de h Reunion

formerly Isle Bourbon, is to resume the name of Isle Buonaparte, which it bore under the first Emperor. From China, we learn that Admiral Seymour had resolved upon a blockade of the Canton River; 520 officers and men of the Royal artillery had arrived

and were forthwith dispatched to Calcutta in the Sampson. Trade at Amoy was improving.

According to letters of the 24th Sept. from Athens the Greek Government had authorized the exporta tion of cereal crops, in consequence of the abundance

of the harvest

News from Constartinople of the 26th announces as ching rearrangement of the diplomatic service to relinquish the embassy at Vienna. Schamyl had made prisoner of the Governor of Khanatz, and an emente had broken out in that district. The Emperor of the French is reported to be intent

on a personal meeting with all the principal Sovereigns of Europe.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the English Gov

erament had given notice to the Prussian manufac turers of firearms that no more such articles will be allowed to enter the East Indies without special per-

Dispatches from the French Minister in China represent the situation of affairs as unfavorable, and nounce positively that the Court of Pekin will not agree to any arrangement.

A letter from Paris, of the 1st inst., states that the fact of the expulsion of refugees from Genoa was confirmed by the publication of the names of those who

Constantinople letters and journals state that a new complication had arisen in that city touching Montenegro. A district of Albania having revolted, the Pasna of Scutari had taken measures to chastise the rebels, and sent 3,000 men against them. Meanwhile intelli-A district of Albania having revolted, the Pasha gence was received that the Montenegrins meditated a descent into the plains to succor the insurgents. As any interference with the Montenegrits would be un seasonable just now, the representatives of France England and Austria had held a conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and recommended him to instruct the Pasha of Scutari to suspend his measures

for the present.

The United States Consul at Southampton, Mr. States frigate Plymou'h, in the Southampton waters on the 2d inst; he was sainted on embarking and leaving, and entertained at a dejeuner on board. Capt. Dahlgren and his efficers were invited to a barquet on the 3d at Mr. R. Andrews's residence at Win-chester. The frigate was to leave on her return home on the 4th or 5th.

· THE MARKETS. The report of the Liverpool Cetton market for the week shows a steady business at former quotations. The produce markets during the week have bee nather active, but owing to the large supplies brought

heward, prices have occasionally shown weakwess.

The final prices of the French Three per Cents on

the Paris Bourse this evening were 681 15% for money and 68f. 35c. for the assumt, showing little alteration. At Vienra there has been a slight increase of firmness

The English Mency market was more arimated on the 2d. Consols closed at 90 a 904. India Stock, 207 @210 Exchequer Bels, 9/ to 5/ dis.

In relation to the Money Market The London Times

of the 3d says:

"The funds opened this morning with some animation, and most descriptions of securities experienced a rise, but the tone of the market was then altered by a heavy sile of Consols. The first transactions were at the improved quotation of yesterday atternoon—94 to 1, and, although there was for some time a tendency to a further upward movement, there was util mately a reaction of an eighth the finel prices being 94 to 4 for money, and 94 to 4 for the new account on the 19th of November. There was not much general business, and the rate for money remained at 5 to 54 for et.

"In the discount market to-day the demand was active in preparation for the payments falling due to-morrow, which will be very large."

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2, 1857.

COTTON.—Brokers' Circular report sales for the week 27000 bales. Froce are easier, and inferior qualities of American idlower, but the quotations of current qualities are without change. The estimated sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, though the gradient of American idlower, but the quotations of current qualities are without change. The estimated sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, though market closing quiet but steady at the following quotations: Fair Orieans 9id; Middling doreans 9-3-166,: Fair Mobiles, 9id; Fair Uplands, 9id; Middling Uplands, 8-15-16d. Stock in port, 336,000 bales, of which 196 5-50 were American.

BREADSTUPES—There is little inquiry and prices are weak Wheat is generally doll, and has declined 22/36. Corn dail and declined 6d. Mesers Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Western Canal 99 (63); Philadelphia and Baltimore 3/42/5; Ohio. 37 (63), red Wheat, 7/9/28; white Wheat, 9/32/6, paided Corn, 57/6.

Provisions are dull. Beef is heavy. Pork is

PROVISIONS are dull. Beef is beauty. Pork is putet. Bacon steady Tallow declined 2. PRODUCE MARKET—Ashes dull at 41/242 for both hinds. Rosin closed buoyant at 1,624/7 for common Spirits Turpentine closed steady. Sugar quiet and quotations barely maintained. Coffee steady.

FRANCE.

COMTE, PLANCHE AND FRENCH LITER-ATURE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PARIS, Sept. 28, 1857.

The papers give the most meager details as to the last illness and death of Comte. His life was so completely one of thought that he never attracted any public notice, and his death consequently has left no perceptible void, save in the breast of a few personal friends doubtless. I am willing to interpose that last adverb, but I have really no notion whether he ever made many personal friends or not. I never saw him, nor ever had any information about his personal babits. His disciples, the more conspicuous of them, had steadily discountenanced his foolish attempt to put himself forward as the founder of a new religion; and I don't think that the general public—the public which is en-lightened by the newspapers—had as yet achieved the slightest suspicion of his existence. The most interesting fact about his recent intellectual development was, that a mind so sharply "positive" as his should have so honestly recognized the supreme importance of the religious sentiment. Of course, if he had not habitually identified Christianity with the mere ecclesiastical traditions of Europe, if he had ever suspected its endless spiritual contents in other words, he would have saved himself the dis other words, he would have saved himself the discredit he has of late most righteously encountered, and have promoted, besides, the progress of human thought. It seems incredible that any man of sense, with free access to the New Testament, should have fancied the need at this time of day of a new religion, unless indeed under the guise of a revival of spiritual Christianity. The twin truths of the New Testament are the essential temporary of God and the interner minister protection. humanity of God, and the intense unity or brother-hood of man; these truths shape every word that Christ ever uttered, and dictate every act of his life: what, therefore, could any new religion find to do beside enforcing these truths upon our reverent spiritual regard and observance? Then, again, there is the fundamental absurdity, which attaches to all these futile pretensions, of supposing any religion adapted to the cultivated mind, which is not at bottom a symbolic revelation of divine things, that is to say which does not provide for the freest expansion of the human faculties. According to Comte, religion means nothing more than the scientific recognition and obedience of certain natural laws of relation which man is under toward his own kind, and other modes of existence, and it is at once ludicrous and painful to observe the puerile and flippant ritual which he hereupon concocted for his followers as the due and adequate expression of the religious senti-ment. If this pretension be true, if religion consist in the recognition of any merely natural laws, and in the recognition of any merely natural laws, and not, above all things, in the hearty discernment and appreciation of a certain Divine spirit which these laws may indeed attest, but which the life of man alone worthly reveals or embodies, then it is clear that religion would sink from a living aspiration into a mere literal rituality or ceremonial, and our spiritual expansion be defeated by that very thing which alone professes to authenthe historic evolution of the human mind; but it is the evolution of it in the organic forms of the sciences. He has not the slightest conception of the mind as a spiritual form, or a form of affection and thought, and hence he never once, that I disand thought, and hence he never once, that I discover, glances at the stupendous changes which have passed over the soul of man, over the private spirit in man, and which separates the present capacities and promise of the race from everything that was conceived of it in the past, by an interval which is only faintly reflected in that which physically separates the new world from the old. But Comte meant well, although his be-payolenes was defeated by ignorance and vanity. the old. But Comte meant well, although his be-nevolence was defeated by ignorance and vanity. He had a profound belief in the priority of the affec-tions to the intellect; he had a most sincere appre-ciation of the purity of woman, and of her power to elevate man out of his sensual aims; he had an un-affected reverence for and delight in the sanctity of affected reverence for and delight in the sanctity of marriage. Surely here was a broad basis for many good things, and now that he is at length surrounded by hearts of a truer tenderness and by wiser heads than he used to lay down the law for in the little Rue de Monsicur le Prince, it is delightful to believe that all that was so cordially good in him will go on to find an endless increment, and all that was weak and egotistic an endless diminution.

Was weak and egotistic an endless diminution.

GUSTAVE PLANCHE died, also, a week or two ago. He was the critic in the Revue des Deux Mandes of art—literary, dramatic and pictorial. He was personally very eccentric, and had not that sense of what was due to the public which would prevent his wearing outlandish garments and disregarding cleanness of skin. But he was able, instructed and thoroughly honest as a critic and his structed, and thoroughly honest as a critic, and his admirers speak of him with real respect. By the way, how vastly superior that Revue des Deux Mondes is to everything published out of Paris. I could be glad to see it take a little deeper grasp of politics and religion than it does; but what an extraordinary liberality and justness of view even now pervade it! Clearly there is in Paris, or in France generally, an amount of cultivated ability such as no other country exhibits—such as makes the Erglish, for example, look childish. And what atrikes me most agreeably, after all, is not the ability of the best French literature; it is its amenity. These writers appear not merely to know so much, and to say what they know so well, but to be besides such thorough bred geatlemen, so to be besides such thorough-bred gentlemen, so desirous always to find points of agreement with others, and te differ only in the most courteous ways, that my heart is as much improved by familiarity with them as my head, and I receive a lessen in good manners where I only barg sined for a little agreeable information or amusement. Read any of Saint Beuve's, Taine's, Villemain's, Cuvilier Fleury's articles in the daily papers, or those of a heet of others whom I might name, and you will cheerfully allow that literature has attained in these men its thoroughly Christian and human form. I men its thoroughly Christian and human form. wish you could get a selection of the best things the Paris press published in some monthly form in America. You would soon perceive how much more manly the strain of shought is than the En-glish, and how incomparably more graceful and perfect the expression.

FROM PARIS TO POITIERS. Correspondence of The N. F. Tribune.

POTTERS, Sept 21, 1857.

Taking the care again at Tours, we had for travcling companions in our wagen (pronounce rab-

gobn) a number of religiouses, and next us peasant family. There was the granifather, whose bead bore a striking resemblance on the outside to that of Guizot, and whose eyes were trimmed with a deeper and more richly tinted border of red-tape than I recollect ever before to have feasted my own upop. Our enjoyment of this fine bit of color was not damped by the reflection that it must have been caused by hard druking. We were in a wine country, where drunkenness is almost unknown. Then there were the unmarried daughters and the married daughter, and the son-in-law and a pretty child of four or five years old, a grace little thing who could not be conred into a smile. We took our places on the uncushioned seats of the wagon, chiefly for the sake of economy. It is not to be denied, though we paid but half what we should have done in first class cars, that our savings were somewhat bardly earned. But it is well to remark also that the wagens offer much better opportunity than the small, comfortable cars, for studying the people. Wten they are full, they present you forty persons-their faces, costume and local colorpersonal tier laces, estation and they are for the most part way passengers, inhabitants of the country through which you are traveling; they are of the people, pensants, farmers, and the lesser bourgeois, with ives and children, to which are generally to be added a few seldiers going home on sick leave, then a priest or two, and often enough a few religiouses, going to some hospital or town where sickness prevalent, or going to pass their retreat. The incidents of helping in and out, the trifling civilities of passing baskets and bundles, the praises naturally given to a pretty child, or the sympathy to a sickly one, the soldier's arm in a sling, the crops, the weather, the last fair, or religious lête, or other imparts to the side of the si weather, the last fair, or religious lête, or other important local event; these, and a hundred occasions, start a conversation which catches and flows easily, unimpeded by "prunes and prisms" or Mrs Grundy. For one set of topics only it is impeded by an infuence stronger than that of any first-class conventionalities. If the atmosphere were in the pay of Government, and listening for any chance word, that by tortuous misconstruction could be brought against the speaker as proof of his liberal political notions, a greater caution could hardly be observed. My two greater caution could hardly be observed. My two friends, and two other gentlemen of their acquaint frieads, and two other gentlemen of their acquaintance, who by good chance were going the same way for a day, were all Republicans in the time of the Republic, and all retain their former opinions; but they are all moderate, sensible men, indulging in no purposes of violent opposition to the ruling powers of the moment. But whenever the conversation happened to turn on subjects however remotely connected with French politics—on the condition of the people in Lombardy and Naples, which countries one of the party had visited, or the exiled generals, or the last election, or the society of Free Masons—their voices institctively, as it were, sank to a timid whisper, and sometimes to complete silence. Thus the biatus left by the untold fact or unexpressed sentiment was filled by significant shrugs and facial pantomime. One of our chance companions has chosen Switzerland for his permanent. companions has chosen Switzerland for his perma nent residence, and is now returning to his native home in La Vendee merely for a visit. I could not but notice that he was much more free-spoken than the rest, and would every now and then let out his voice so as to be audible to the distance of half a bench. He was more than once looked to order by the others. Excepting these instances, I had not heard a word of politics in the last 250 miles, nor seen any tobacco-chewing, nor been exploded, nor run off the track, nor caught any cinders in my eyes, nor, although the weather for the past week has been dry, been covered with dust—all of which, on the whole, are pleasant variations on the Ameri

can railway themes.

The peasant family, which was from Bretagne, I think, and like the generality of the people of that province and of Poitiers, I am told, showed none of that noisy gayety which is supposed to belong to the French peasantry, grew quieter and quieter. They exchanged words at rare intervals. The old man, after idly geggling at us for a while, slowly let drop the red fringes of his eyes; the still child seemed to dream with hers wide open; the son-in law slumped down, head and shoulders, into helpless slumber; the annt began to graze my hat-brim with the can railway theme the aunt began to graze my hat-brim with the spanker fringes of her Breton cap; then tapped her head full on my shoulder in a broken series of tenta-tive sobs, and finally rested solidly on that hard pil-low. I was glad to be of any service to the young woman. It was but the just due of a non-producer to one of the children of toil. That she was a hardworking child of that old family appeared by her sun-burned face and tough, short-nailed fingers. For her sake, I held myself uncomfortably motionless fill we reached the station of Dangi, where the whole house left us, and ate my supper at Poitiers the same evening, with a better reliad on that account. It was in a sort as if I had earned it. Further than this, there was no sentiment in the case. I regarded it purely from a humanitarian and politico-econo-

it purely from a humanitarian and pointed-economical point of view. Mademoiselle was ugly.

An excellent supper it was—a supper which even a man unconscious of good deeds might have fallen to with a relish; and it is not only the meals that are commendable, but the prices at the "Audacious Rooster" (Cog Hardi) of Poitiers. See the bill of our breakfast: Cutlets, maintaining the juicy and tet der reputation of the Poiterin muttons at its deserved hight; pigs' petitioes; biftecks aux pommes; fish, delicate but anonymous; ceppes a la Provencele, a species of Brobdignag mushroom, exquisite and indigestible; sweet biscuits, pears and grapes—such grapes! wine at discretion, "poor, but honest;" coffee and brandy. For all this the proprietor tells me that he charges two francs and a half (fifty cents) per stomach; but if we are staying more than a week there he will give us board of this sort and lodging in clean rooms and beds at four francs a day. It is worth at least half that sun to look at Mademoiscele Pauline, a black-haired, rosy-checked, pearl-toothed, smiling, defe, trim-built, neat-handed little maid who waits at table—a sauce piquante that delicately sets off every mouthful of off our repast.

If I enlarge thus on the qualities of the Daring Rooster, it is partly for the benefit of succeeding recorders, who will not. I think, find its name in

Rooter, it is partly for the benefit of succeeding travelers, who will not, I think, find its name in Murray, which red-covered conveniency I left by forgetfulness on my mantlepiece at Paris, luckily. Luckily; for it is more agreeable to take one's sight-seeing all natural than to have it cut, dried and seeing all natural than to have it cut, dried and served in regulation morsels by a guide-book, preventing the possibility of pleasant surprises. The sights worth seeing commence here with the precipice of rock and masonry un which you make your way by a broad, zig-zag staircase, into the town; the view from the old ramparts, when you have once the view from the old ramparts, when you have once surmounted them; a pretty valley with a stream and a bridge and its rocky sides, remains very picturesque in spite of the radway station intruded into it. There are churches remarkable for their architecture, some of them dating their foundation far back in the miodle ages, vastly more interesting to look at than to read about. Singular and quaintly besultiful among them all is the Church of One Lady of Politiers, over whose entire front you can fanc that princely devotees had hung a vail of richest lace, which then was changed miraculously to stone, so profuse and so gracefully delicate is the sculpture. The city is a stronghold of sacred thaumaturay even to this day, thanks to the remains of St. Radegonde, which rest in the vault of one of the churches. the churches.

St. Radegonde was sometime wife of King Clotzire; afterward she fied his army and court, and founded, at Poitiers, a convent of holy women, and lived and died among them in the highest odor of sanctity known in Jeligious perfumery. This was in the sixth century. Her death was announced to her by Christ in person, who left the print of his foot on the stone where he stood when he appeared to her. The stone so imprinted is exhibited, together with a group in wax, representing the scene of the divine apparation, in the Church of St. Radegonde. Hitter come annually thousands of pilgrims, from the neighborhood and from quite distant parts of France, to worship at her tomb. Miraculous effects often en sue, of which not the least remarkable, considering that Queen Radegoude never had children, is an interesting one upon lady pilgrims. She is most hen red among all the saints of Poisou whose people have a larger religious element in their composition than we see developed in the inhabitants of many parts of France. She is held in spanial respect at parts of France. She is held in special re Politiers, of which she is the patron, by ad-

from the venerable and justly beloved Bishop of of the See, to the very publicans who hed and board the pilgrims to her abrine. A number of old women, by four of whom I was closely besieged yestorday morning, when I appreached the church, make a living by selling little medals stamped with her image. I have seen them (the medals, not the old women) suspended to the necks of soldiers and the watch-chains of railway conductors, and could have seen them (the old women, not the medals) suspended from the steeple. Well, say from their functions of dealers in leaden saints, which would have come to much the same thing, since their livhave come to much the same thing, since their liv-ing—poor creatures—depended on it. They so tor-mented me with their trade, I tried to escape on the ground that I was a heretic, and therefore not to be counted on as a customer. Our merry Swiss-Ven-dean egged them on with the assurance that I was a Mussulman, whose conversion, by their instrumentality, would be a fine feather in their spiritual caps, and directed their attention to the unnecessarily ugly hat that Dr. B. gave me as an evidence of my urlandish religion. Tradition has preserved many wonderful legends

of St. Radegonde. The following, which reminds one of the graceful miracle of Saint Elizabeth of Hungary and the roses, may serve as a specimen. I must premise that Radegonde, like many worse must premise that Radegonde, like many worse women, was married to a gentleman of "incompatible temper"—in fact. to judge from what we read of him and it, one of the most incompatible tempers that ever was. For King Clotaire, though a professing Christian, was one of the liveliest sort—to that degree that one day, after some high words with the Queen, he killed her brother by way of maintaining family discipline. About this time, she left the reyal bed and board, and went to live in religious retirement at Saix. At first, Clotaire consented to the separation, but presently he would have her at home again, and started to bring her back. She, hearing of this, fled toward bring her back. She, hearing of this, fled toward Poitiers, and he pursued. As she saw that he was gaining upon her, she came to a peasant who was sowing oats. If, she said, addressing him, any one sowing oats. If, she said, addressing him, any one asks you when you saw the queen go by, answer that you have seen nobody pass since you sowed these oats; and with that she ran into the middle of the field. When Clotaire rode up and inquired of the peasant if he had seen the queen pass that way, the man replied as he had been bidden, and pointed to the field, which was already covered with grain, that waved high above the head of the fugitive and the king was astonished at the miracle and and the king was astonished at the miracle, and turned back with all his followers, and ever after left his wife in peace, and gave great goods and privileges to the convent that Prudence founded. Pruder ce, it seems, was her name, for she was German a Thuringian by birth, and Radegonde is a corrup tion of Rad chunda, the modern Rath Kunde, or skilled in counsel.

Such is an abridgement of the legend to be read Such is an abridgement of the legend to be read in the Lives of the Saints of Poitoua—vo'ume dedicated to and approved by the present Bishop of Poitiers, Monseigneur Pie, an intelligent, cultivated man, and, what is more, a good and much respected man. On this last point, I had better authority than can be off-red in support of the legend, for pretty Pauline is my authority, and she is backed up by the chambermaid, who is not pretty, and by the garçon who waxes the staircase. Now, and by the garçon who waxes the staircase. Now, Fauline is a Protestant, and goes on alternate Sun-days to the Protestant meeting that is held in a room at the Hotel de Ville; for the Protestants are in small force here, and have no consecrated temple of their own. The chambermaid is a Roman Catholic. The garcon who skates up stairs on a wax-brush is a zesious Paulinist. It is a pleasing religion, which would have more followers if the chief of the sect permitted herself the least proselyting coquetry; but Pauline seems satisfied with her one sincere but Pauline seems satisfied with her one sincere worshiper, whose devotion is likely to receive from her, one of these days, the highest of earthly rewards. And when the young couple succeed to the management of the inn, it is sure to be still a well-

kept house.
It is odd, but thinking of this inn of comfortable eas and of that well-behaved, well-looking young girl, just doing her duty as it presents itself in this living world, has quite taken the taste out for dry bones and dead saints. Prudence was doubtless a good woman in her time and for her time, and the bishop was be right in encouraging exaggeration of her may be right in encouraging exaggeration of he merits rather than let them be forgotten. I prefer Pauline, who is a good little woman now, serving up breakfasts which are only not miracles because they are daily, and for which and her let us be truly thankful.

INDIA.

STATE OF THE INSURRECTION. Correspondence of The London Daily News.

BOMBAY, Aug. 28.

Gen. Havelock's force has suffered terribly in the encounters it has had with the Oude rebels. In his address to the soldiers after one of their last victories, he said: "Agra is besieged; Delhi still the focus of "rebellion. You must make great sacrifices if you "would obtain great results. Three cities have to be "saved, two strong places to be disblockaded; your "General is confident that he can effect all these "things, and restore this part of India to tranquillity. The sacrifices have been made, but the results are unattaired. This is no fault of Havelock's who has BOMBAY, Ang. 28 "General is confident that he can effect all these "things, and restore this part of India to tranquillity. The sacrifices have been made, but the results are unattaired. This is no fault of Havelock's, who has done all that was humanly possible. The enemy was too strong for him in numbers and position. After his brilliant success at Bupeergurge (or Busseerutgunge) he discovered that the enemy, two miles in his front, occupied a village surrounded with walls, and protected by swamps, and armed with artillery. He was hampered with a large quantity of captured artillery, without the means of moving it rapidly, with many wounded and sick men, and he was, above all, deficient in cavalry. By a retrogade match he might hope to draw the enemy from his stronghold; he was certain to secure his artillery, and save the sick and wounded. He resolved to fall back, and on the 1st he retired nearly to Campore. Disencumbered of his impediments, but reduced in strength, he made another effort to relieve Lucknow. He marched on the evening of the 4th of August, and encountered on the 5th an army of 5,000 men, whom he engaged and defeated, capturing three gams. He then pushed on to Busseerutgunge, the scene of his fermer exploit, and there received information that full 3,000 men were between him and Lucknow, with three fortified villages and one broken bridge, strongly intrenched, on the road; and that the enemy had a large body of artifiery and irregular cavalry. Gen. Havelock had but 900 European soldiers in all, and but little or no carriage for his sick and wounded. He therefore decided upon again retiring upon Cawnpore, and holding that post until reenforcements arrived. The possibility of his making his way to Lucknow was out of the question, but the certaity of sacrificing his men and failing in the relief of the garrison was evident. Thus in all probability the three parties, viz: Those at Lucknow, at Cawnpore, and his own, would have been cut off in detail—whereas by retiring upon Cawnpore, he secured that place, and the

Gen. Havelock and Gen. Neill will, I hope, be able to hold their ground until reenforcements rench them. In the meanwhile I tremble for the fate of Luckaow, which has had strong assaults to repel, and heavy lesses, in the death of Cole. Barks and Reid, to de-

which has had strong assaults to repel, and heavy lesses, in the death of Cols. Barks and Reid, to deplore.

The state of the Decean has not improved, and I have reason to believe that unless British troops reach us within a few days, so as to allow reinforcement to be sent to Sholapore, we may anticipate some very dargerous movement on the frontiers of the Nizam's territories. Had it not been for the sudden arrival of European troops at Viziadroog, the mutiny of Kolapore would have extended itself at once in all directions. The appearance of the 834 and 24 Bombay Fusiliers saved us for the time. More British are required to overswe the Decean. Colonel Japp's Horte at Poons, are at present in a most unsatisfactory state. The 25th Bengal Native Infantry at Mhow, are all but in open mutiny, and the 12th Bengal Native Infantry have actually been disarmed at Nusseerabad. A few days ago a lancer of the ist, mad with bhang, went up to the commanding officer of the regiment on parade and fired a pistol in his face. For unsately the aim was bad; the Isneer then rushed down the lines, calling on the men to rise. The 12th was ordered out with the artillery and cavalry, but refused to fall in. Meanwhile the lancer was shot by one of our officers, and the 12th were subsequently disarmed without bloodshed.

Reund Baroda, Surat and Ahmedabad lies a disaffected population, against whom it is found necessary to march small parties. At Poone, it is thought not safe to go to church unless a battery of artillery guards the sacred edifice. Fear, it is true, smill cows the rebidious spirit of the Decean. The South Mahratta country is frightened by the preserce of English deceaned to the punishment of the 27th Regiment, but no one can tell how long this fear will operate, or how long the Hambay pendency will regard odde.

At Kelapove the received for the country is frightened by the preserce of English deceaned.

twenty-six hours from Sattars to the scope of action, a distance of seventy-six miles. He purvued the rebels to Farala, where the bodies of Lieutenaat. Nurie and Ensign Hearbifeld were found, and he would have atta hed them in that viviage had he bean permitted to do so, and he finally led a small storming party to attack the building in which the muticeers took refuge after their ineffectual attempt to enter Kolapore. This edifice was a quarter guard and pisson on the old Engish lines, abandoned some time ago for new ones in a more healthy situation. The mutineers had retired from it after Colosel Maughan withdrew his twoeps, but when they found themselves run down by the hill people, and sold to the authorities in every direction, twenty-six of them returned to the building, which they strengthesed by walking up the outer and inner gate. When their presence became known, Lieutenaat Kerr surrounded the place with his horsemen, and after a few hours of unsatisfactory work, the nutiveers firing from loopholes, and Kerr's men at them, it was found necessary to enter the place. Kerr placed himself at the head of a few voin treers, broke in the outer gate, escaped a voiley from the finite, as well as surelry blows at une at his person, rushed on to the second gate in the keep or cavalier, and after a short but well contested fight, killed or took the mutineers. On the 18th of August, the regiment, which had hitherto remained in its lines refusing to move, was disarmed, and after trial by court-martial several men were executed, some from guns, others by muskerry, and a few by hanging. The Nizam's territory, Khandeish, and the Deccan gonerally may be up in arms before three weeks expire. A stild resistance is gradually rising in every direction against us, and will grow in strength every day that elapses till the arrival of reinforcements.

At Delhi General Wilson, acting on the defensive, holds his ground, and no more. In pursuance of the premise made by Sir John Lawrence, Gen. Nicholson has strengthened his positi

rebels, who come out day and hight and lose numbers of men in futile efforts to harass and tire us. Between the 23d, when they attacked us and killed Lieut. Law of Coke's Rifles and severely wounded Major Drought and some other officers, and the 30th of July, they remained quiet, apparently taking time for a grand rush. On the 31st they came out all round, and kept up a good deall of desultery skirnishing, while a large force moved out in columns, with elephants and guis, toward Rohtuck, in our rear. The living stream poured out to hind the Fed Gah without ceasing, from seven in the merning till neon. Parties moved also from the the north-western or Cashmere gate, and when they cleared the town the entrance were closed. The rebels intended to recistablish in our rear the bridges over a deep nullah which we destroyed some time ago. They threw as many as seven, but the stream swelling carried them off, so that the force returned to Delhi without effecting anything. Their line marshing in and out afforted our gunners excellent practice; and, notwithstanding the heavy firing from a couple of 9-pounders in position near the Ca-thwere gate and from the western bestion, our centre and left batteries made some capital shots. After a desultory attack during which the rebels approached as near as 100 yards to our breastwork, they returned to Delhi.

The lat of August being the Mohammedan festival of the Buckree Eed, the enemy sawmed out of camp in vast numbers on every side. They commenced an attack on Metcalfe-house, and extended all along our front to the right flark. Their tower batteries maintained a perpetual fire of shot and shells, while the multineers kept up a muskery fire at our breastworks, all to no purpose. The troops in camp did not even turn out, and the pickets alone sufficed to keep off this wild and unenergetic attack. Great as their losses were from exposure to the fire of our Enfelds, they kept their position all day and all night sometimes coming within 25 yards of our breastworks. In the dakness the

neon, when, tired of their ineffectual endeavors, the enemy withdrew.

A new feature in the history of the mutiny presents itself. A disarmed regiment at Lahore, 20th B-ngal Native Infantry, rose about noon on the 31st of July. Major Spencer, who commanded the regiment, went into the lines, and for some time appears to have sacceeded in pacifying the men; but he, with the Quartermaster Sergeant, the Havildar-Mejor and Pay-Havildar and as me others lost their lives in the vain attempt to maintain order. The Major appears to have been slain from behind by blows dealt him with a hatchet.

We had hoped that the Madras army would resist the temptation to mutiny, but the infection has spread there at last; and the 8th Regiment Madras Cavalry has mutinied. This unlocked-for catastrophe has laid bare much weakness and timility on the part of the bare much weakness and timility on the part of the Madras Government. I told you, in a previous letter, that the 8th Madras Cavalry had been ordered to that the 8th Madras Cavairy had been ordered to Calcutta, having volunteered for foreign service. On it march from Bargalore, the men halted at Streepormutoor, 26 miles from Madras, and refused to proceed unless certain claims for pay, prize-money and pensions, in abeyance since 1837, were forthwith hquidated. This was mutiny, as clear as any that we have seen in these unfortunate cays. The officers in charge sent to Madras for instructions, and the Government had the weakress to comply with the desire of the Sepoys. Instead of making an example, they held out a premium on mutiny. The 8th marched on to Poonamslee, thirteen miles from Madras, and of the Sepoys. Instead of making an example, they held out a premium on mutiny. The 8th marched on to Poonamalee, thirteen miles from Madras, and there halted again. The men refused to march on any terms whatever. "They would not "make war on their countrymen," they said. It became imperitually necessary now to disarm the regiment; and this was effected under the muzzlee of a detachment of srillery, fortunately at hand, to awe the mutineers. Arms and ammunition, with the exception of swords, were taken away, the horses led off to Madras and embarked for Calcutta, while the mea were marched to Arcot to do dismounted duty. The 3d cavalry at Arcot was ordered to Bangslore to take the place of the 8th. As yet the mutinous conduct of these men has been left unpunished. This affair did not fail to create considerable assisty at Madras, where there is but a feeble European force; and fears are entertained for the safety of Arcot and Vellore, whose Mussulman inhabitants are known to be disaffected. Mutiny cannot fail to spread once the signal has been given. This is proved conclusively by the army of the Bombay presidency, in which new regiments are daily added to the list of the disaffected. I have already made you aware of the danger imminent at Shelapere. Since then I have heard that the 3d B. N. I. at that place has shown such symptoms of insubordination as to render an outbreak imminent. B. N. I. at that place has shown such symptoms of in-subordination as to render an outbreak imminent. The old and venerated city of Beejapore, in the terri-tory of the captive Rejah of Sattara, has risen, and troops have been dispatched under Kerr, of the Mab-ratta herse, to reduce it; but I fear we are likely to suffer some disaster from the system of small detach-ments pursued almost of necessity by our Govern-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Liverpool Cotton Market.

Sales—This week, 26,770; total this year, 2149,810; same period in 1856, 2.29,500 bales.
Imported—This week, 62,071; total this year, 1,891,490; same period in 1856, 2.012,823; total imports in 1856, 2.005,851 bales.

Experted—This year, 223,216; same period in 1856, 159,076 bales. baits. Computed Stocks-This day, 343,140; same period in 1856, 631,25 bales. Taker for Consumption—This year, 1,666,600; same period in 1856, 1,652,300 bales.

Taker on speculation this year..... Same in 1856. Stock in Liverpool December 31, 1856. Decrease of import this year, compared with the same
date last year. 140.38
Increase of export 44.14
Decrease of stock 288.11
Decrease of stock 388.11
Decrease of guantity taken for consumption 45.60
The trade has bought very cautiously this week, and there is a stock of the st

In Sea Diands the transactions have been retter limited; prices without change.

The demand for Egyptian has been moderate, and the tendency of prices is in favor of the buyer. The sales include a portion omitted in previous returns.

In Brazila, Bahia and Pernam are rather easier to buy, but Marandams retain their previous nominal value.

There is a fair demand daily for Surats, and there is little change in prices.

1,450 American, 60 Egyptian, and 4 270 Surat are reported on speculation, and 200 American, 160 Bahia, and 2,270 Surat for expeculation, and 200 American, 160 Bahia, and 2,270 Surat for ex-Port.
The market to-day is quiet but steady; the sales 6,000 bales, chiefly American, mostly to the trade.

Mr. GEORGE S. PHILLIPS, known in literature of "January Scarle," has recently migrated from Lon-don to Boston (Dean-street), and purposes to lecture this winter if invited, having done so acceptably in England, especially on behalf of Mechanics' Institutes. Ebsnezer Elliot the Corn Law Rhymer, and De Quincey the English Opium Ester, are among

Col. Nobles's Wagow-Road.-Col. Wm H. Nobles, superintendent of the expedition sent to construct a wagor road from Fort Ridgely to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains recently returned to St. Paul, cirect from old Fort Lookout, on the Missouri River, having left there about Sept 1. The following information concerning the progress of the road he com

municates to The Pioneer:

"Col. Nobles and his party have surveyed and partially constructed a good wason-road from Fort Ridgely, on the Minnesota River, opposite old Fort Lockout. The distance between these two points is two hundred and forty miles. The road is usariy oun air line, Fort Lockout being but about half a degree south of Fort Ridgely. Two roads were made from Sandy Hill River to the old Fort Aux Codres, and passing through an inferior country, in respect to wood and water.

"The road from Fort Ridgely follows the Cottenwood River for some distance, in a south-west direction; then proceeds westwardly until it atrikes Lake Benton; passes over the Coteau dee Prairie, vis the actural roadway, called Hole-in-the-Mountain, and crosses the Big Skux River two miles below the town of Medary. The road is Isid out from the Big Skoux by the James River in a direct western direction, and crosses the latter stream a few miles north of Sandy-Hill River. From this point, its course is due west to the Missouri.

"Col. Noble a informs as that between Fort Ridgely." nunicates to The Pioneer:

the Missouri.
"Col. Nobis s informs us that between Fort Ridgely

"Col. Nobis sinforms us that between Fort Ringsip and the Missouri, by the road laid out, a horse cannot travel two hours without fielding water. Springs, laked and streams are plentiful on the route. But if the traveler diverges either north or south from the line of road marked out, he will find water scarce, and of a

of read marked out, he will find water scarce, and of a very poor quality.

"The road from Fort Ridgely to Missouri is a good one, and a light buggy or heavily laden wagon can be driven over it without difficulty. At no polates the road is the grade higher than eighty feet to the mile, and this grade only occurs in ascending the high grains between the James River and the Missouri.

"But two bridges, both over the Cettonwood river, will be necessary on the road. Good fording places have been secured at all the streams, and wherever it was advisable the bottoms of the rivers were paved with beniders. Particularly on the Sioux and James rivers, rafe and convenient fords have been selected. Care has been taken to construct a safe road over all the swamps and low lands.

Care has been taken to construct a safe road over all the swamps and low lands.

"To designate the road, mounds have been constructed, from three to five feet in hight, on the side of the road, its entire length. These mounds are placed at intervals of a quarter and haif mile, and rearer together wherever it is deemed necessary. This mound-building was the most labarious work performed on the expedition; nearly 2 500 were constructed between Fort Ridgely and the Missouri.

"The party did not design proceeding further than the Missouri this season. They reached that river the latter part of August, and started on their return on the lat of September, improving and completing the road as they came eastward. The outler road to the Missouri will be completed about the 20th of October.

Missouri will be completed about the 20th of October.

"The country between Fert Ridgely and James River is described as excellent rolling prairie, with a scarcity of timber. He considers the valley of the James River a paradire for graziers, with a growth of grass unequaled in the country in extent and richness. The land is rich, and water plentiful, all the way between Fort Ridgely and James River. Beyond there the country changes, and is of a poor character till the valley of the Missouri is reached.

"James River is executed as a rarrow, crooked, deep and sluggish stream, but thought to be navigable for boats of a small class for 200 mice above its mouth. The road between Fort Lo About and the South Paes of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 350 miles, remains yet to be built. The party of men belonging to Col. N.'s expedition is in excellent condition, and has thus far escaped sickness or serious accident."

BUMBLEBER COTTON .- Townsend S. Glover of the

Patent Office at Washington, who is traveling through the South to examine into the diseases of the cotton plant, was recently enlightened in regard to a new species of cotton, in a manner thus described by the Memphis correspondent of The N. O. Picayune:

He was traveling a few days ago from Holly Springs on the cars, when they passed through a section of country where the land was entirely sterile, the cotton being only a few inches high. An overseer was sitting on the seat before him.

'Why, what do you call this '" asked Glover.

'Why, that's cotton."

"Cotton!" he asked again in surprise.

"Yes, a new kind of cotton sent out by the Patent Office." species of cotton, in a manner thus described by the

Office."
This was a matter of interest to Glover, so he opened his eyes wider. "What is the name of the cutton?"

The bumble-bee cotton," quietly remarked his com pation. Why that name?"

Why that name?

Because it grows so small a bumble-bee kin set on his tail and suck all the blossoms without maving.

All bands broke into a loud laugh, and Glever asknowledged himself sold.

ALLEGED INSANITY THROUGH MORMONISM. ALLEGED INSANITY THROUGH MORMONISM.—A fine looking young Erglish woman, Ann Beanstt, was on Moudey sent to the city hospital as an insane patient, to await application for her admission to the asylum for the insane, at Fulton. Her insanity is said to have been caused or occasioned by sickness and by religious excitement as a Mormon. She has been married for four months and resided on Green street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. A strong desire possessed her to join the Mormons at Salt Lake, to which her husband refused his assent. She is in a raving condition. Sometimes she preaches, then tights, and again is disposed to coquetry.

tion. Sometimes she preaches, then lights, and again is disposed to coquetry.

A similar instance also came to light on Monday. Some ladies found a girl about twenty years of aga, wandering in the rain on Locust street. She gave her name as Jane Harrison, and was evidently idiotic or insane. Shelter was obtained for her, at the Industrial School Mission-House. She is slender, fine featured, and deirats in aspect. When asked why also was abroad, she said that she left her home because her brothers would get angry and fly at her. When asked her name she replied she hardly knew what it was but believed it was Jane Harrison, though a man had put her lite the water. When asked what man is ahe replied—a Mormon. Shorlly the father appeared in search for her. She at once evinced much treptication and said she feared to go with him, that her brothers would beat her. On his assurance that this would not be she at length went to her home on Walnut street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

The mother states that her daughter and herself were walking out on Sunday, when the former refused to go further, and said she would return home. This was the last her friends knew of her until found as stated. Her appearance indicated that she had been exposed during the night. Her condition is attributed partly to illness—she having been afflicted with St. Vitus's Danse.

ACCEPTANCE OF DR. MAGOON .- The Roy. Dr. Magoon, last evening signified his acceptance of the call recently tendered him by the First Haptist Church, and it is understood will enter upon his pastoral is ies and it is understood will enter upon his pastoral latine immediately. The new relation thus assumed will, we trust, prove mutually profitable and satisfactory. Dr. Magoon adds another to the list of able and falented divines already in our midst. His reputation is not yet to be achieved. As an orator, an author, and a pastor, he has equal claims to merit, and we welcome him to our city as one whose coming must be remembered with pleasure, and whose ministrations we hope may be attended with the most abundant tokers of Divine approbation.

[Albany Evening Transcript, Oct. 13.

Disastrous Convilagration in Chicago — One of the most disastrous and wide-spreading configrations that ever visited this city broke out on Sabbath morning last, about 2½ o'clock, in a stable on the aliest leading from State to Clark, between Monros and Adams streets. It spread rapidly to the aliest buildings, which were stables and shops, and artending to Adams street on the south, where it destroyed the two-story edifice occupied by the New-Jerusalem Society, and by Mr. Snow's School. It extended north, laying in ashes three residences frouting on Monros street. The greatest roome of destruction was on Saste street, frost of the block, which was entirely laid in street, frost of the block, which was entirely laid in ruits, leaving standing only the corner buildings both ruits, leaving the large three-story woodes building evened by Ald. Harris, known formerly as the Irying evened by Ald. Harris, known formerly as the Irying evened by Ald. Harris, known formerly as the Irying evened by Ald. Harris, known formerly as the Irying evened by Ald. Harris, known formerly as the Irying evened by Ald. Harris, known formerly as the Irying evened by Ald. Harris, known formerly as the Irying evened by Ald. Harris, known formerly as the Irying evened by Ald. Harris, known formerly as the Irying evened by Ald. Harris, known formerly as the Irying evened by Ald. Harris, known formerly as the Irying evened by Ald. Harris, known formerly as the Irying evened by Ald. Harris, known formerly as the Irying evened by Ald. Harris, known formerly as the Irying evened by Ald. Harris, known formerly as the Irying evened by Ald. Harris, known formerly as the Irying evened by Ald. Harris, known formerly as the Irying evened by Ald. Harris, known formerly as the Irying evened by Ald. Harris, known formerly as the Irying ev DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION IN CRICAGO -One of

WHAT IS A FIRKIS !- Is a keg a firkin! These What is a Firris?—Is a keg a firkin? These questions are before the Court of Appeals for determination. They are raised in an action for the price of a quantity of lard to which the ideases interdoced that the lard was packed in ninkes not distinctly branded with their weight or tare, as the statute requires a fish to be. To this the other party replies that it was not firkus he said, but kegs. Among the authorities cited are Webster's Dictionary and Byren's Don Juan. Webster websay counted he is vague and unsatisfactory. We missed the citation from Don Juan, and would not advise the desices in lard and butter to read the whole point through for the purpose of finalog it. [Albary Junial], Oct. 13,